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ABSTRACT

The goals set forth in the State Plan for Louisiana are: (1) to enhance the usefulness and effectiveness of library personnel at every level of service; (2) to provide the public with enriched library materials and to assure more productive use of those materials by all feasible cooperative means; (3) to develop programs that will provide meaningful library service to the urban and rural disadvantaged and to racial minorities with special needs; (4) to reach more effectively and completely with library and information services the blind and physically handicapped of Louisiana; (5) to continue to support, broaden, and strengthen the total rehabilitation program of the health and correctional institutions of the state by providing and extending library service; (6) to improve library service to Louisianians through more adequate state funding for all types of libraries; (7) to provide the physical facilities necessary to develop improved library and information services for all segments of the population; and (8) to assure more effective library service through study and evaluation on a regular, frequent schedule and to devise ways to make useful the findings of such studies. (Other State Plans are: LI003985-003993, LI003995-004004, LI004027-004035, LI004038-004043, and LI004045 and 004046.) (Author/NH)

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CLEAR PURPOSE--COMPLETE COMMITMENT

A Long-Range Program to Provide Louisianians with Library and Information Services Adequate to Their Needs, 1973 – 1977

LOUISIANA STATE LIBRARY – P. O. Box 131 – Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

LI 004 044

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INTRODUCTION

Excellent library service is the right of every Louisianian and should be designed to meet his educational, informational, and cultural needs, whether that person is a preschooler or a scholar, a housewife or a businessman, a student or a public official.

The long-range program described in the following pages is a firm commitment to help each Louisianian meet his responsibilities and achieve his personal goals. The Louisiana Advisory Council on Libraries (See Attachment I) and the Louisiana State Library believe that the achievement of the goals set forth in this program will help to move the state toward that "era of excellence," as envisioned by Governor Edwin Edwards.

The goals were adopted after a careful analysis of needs by members of the Advisory Council and the staff of the Louisiana State Library. Appreciation should be expressed to all who participated in the development of the long-range program and, particularly, to Miss S. Janice Kee, United States Office of Education Regional Program Officer, who met with the Executive Committee of the Advisory Council and who conferred frequently by telephone and in person with members of the State Library staff.

Acknowledgment is made of the anticipated use of funds available under the Federal Library Services and Construction Act in the implementation of the program objectives. The Advisory Council is keenly aware that the goals can be achieved only through intergovernmental cooperation and support, and

that Louisianians will have access to quality library service only when a mutually acceptable fair share formula of local-state-federal support is developed.

The Advisory Council and the State Library believe that the long-range program is realistic and achievable. While the Advisory Council is convinced that the objectives outlined in the program will provide useful guidelines for library development in the state, it acknowledges that any plan must be constantly updated to meet changing needs and demands. The Advisory Council and the State Library are confident that the ultimate beneficiary of judicious planning will be the consumer of library services.

It is hoped that this document will effectively present the Louisiana library story--the background, needs, broad goals, program objectives, and plans for the implementation of these objectives.

BACKGROUND

In the past four years, Louisiana librarians and trustees have participated in vigorous and continuous planning for many kinds of library activity, but primarily for ways to coordinate services. The planning has been under way at all levels and has been affected by many groups involving hundreds of persons--academic, public, school, and special librarians; library educators; public library trustees; and State Library staff.

During this transitional period, in which public library service was extended throughout the state, the emphasis changed from the establishment of public libraries to the improvement of all types of libraries. Library leadership in the state recognized the need for new directions in library development. This need was clarified and brought into focus in the survey, *Library Service in Louisiana: Keeping Pace with Progress in the State*.[1] Conducted by two experienced survey-consultants, the survey, begun in 1966 and released in 1968, analyzes the programs of library service and library education in the state and makes suggestions for a future course of action.

Following the release of the survey, a Study Committee on Library Development, composed of 37 members from all fields of librarianship, was appointed by the Executive Board of the Louisiana Library Association to study the recommendations of the survey, to consider their feasibility, to recommend their acceptance or develop alternative proposals, and to assign priority to the recommendations. It is estimated that more than 200 persons

participated actively in this study. The report of the Study Committee was unanimously adopted at the 1969 annual convention of the Louisiana Library Association. Many of the recommendations of the committee have been implemented, including the establishment by the State Library of a pilot library system, a statewide survey of library resources, expansion of the rapid communications network, and expansion of the State Library Processing Center.

Enhancing the planning process was the institute on "The Concept of Systems of Libraries with Special Application to Louisiana," conducted by the Louisiana State University School of Library Science in cooperation with the State Library in October, 1969. According to Dr. Shirley K. Stephenson, Institute Director and former Professor of Library Science at Louisiana State University: "The institute provided the opportunity and the impetus for 110 librarians (100 of whom were Louisiana administrative librarians) . . . to think constructively, to seek new and innovative plans for library cooperation, and to profit from the challenges, admonitions, advice, and recommendations of effective and knowledgeable speakers and consultants."[2]

Regional planning involving all types of libraries gained sufficient momentum at the institute to be continued in the seven system areas. The level of planning and cooperative activity varied considerably from group to group, depending on experience. Some groups had a history of cooperation, whereas others were just beginning to work together.

THE SETTING: LOUISIANA'S LIBRARIES

LOUISIANA STATE LIBRARY

"The State Library of Louisiana, throughout its more than 40-year history, has exerted a significant influence on library development within the State. Some of the concepts of regional library service adopted by farsighted planners more than a generation ago in Louisiana are now being established in other states."[3]

After its commitment to the establishment of public libraries was met with the completion of the last parish demonstration library in 1969, the State Library moved in new directions, initiating various types of programs designed to emphasize the benefits of regional and statewide cooperative and coordinated services. Its role became increasingly important in encouraging regional and statewide planning.

The new directions led to:

- A State Library Processing Center that prepares, with assembly-line efficiency and reduction of costly duplication, thousands of books for the users of 42 of the state's 62 parish libraries and residents and staff of eight state health and correctional institutions.
- A Communications Network that links through teletypewriter equipment (TWX) and IN-WATS (Wide Area Telephone Service) all academic and public libraries in the state for accelerated and improved service.
- Regional Library Systems that provide faster and better service, seeking to eliminate unnecessary duplication of materials and staff and demonstrating that coordinated services benefit everyone (see page 8).

-Regional Cooperative Projects that assist all types of libraries in a specified geographical area in identifying the needs of the area and in working together to meet these needs.

-The Louisiana Numerical Register, a computerized list of more than a million books that aids in locating library resources of the state.

-Interstate Library Cooperation that provides programs for continuing education and for developing a regional computer-based bibliographic data file.

Ongoing services of the State Library include:

-Reference and Loan that

1. Acquires the specialized and up-to-date technical materials necessary to support properly the complex activities at all levels of government, and provides direct information and loan service to state officials and employees.

2. Reinforces the collections of local public libraries with a broad range of current and important publications, so that people in every part of the state may have equal access to the informational materials they need through their own parish libraries.

3. Aids and supplements the education of students by providing informational resources that cannot be adequately and conveniently supplied by their schools, and by offering the opportunity for self-development and lifelong education to all people.

-Films and Recordings that make available a representative selection of the best audio-visual materials produced for the use of individuals and organizations through the state's public libraries.

-Blind and Physically Handicapped (see page 30).

-Louisiana Union Catalog that makes the most effective use of existing book resources about Louisiana by maintaining a comprehensive and current inventory of their locations in all the libraries of the state.

-Consultative Services that provide an effective liaison between the State Library and libraries throughout the state stimulating them to provide their full potential of service.

-Health and Correctional Institutions (see page 34).

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

"It is virtually impossible to separate the development of parish library services from that of the State Library . . . so significant has been the influence of the latter in fostering this kind of regional library concept throughout Louisiana."[4]

Locally supported public library service for every parish in Louisiana, envisioned in 1927, became a reality in November, 1969, when the last parish without a demonstration library assumed responsibility for financing.

The demonstration method of extending public library service adopted by the Louisiana Library Commission in the early years of its existence established a pattern for organizing libraries that is still being used effectively today with other types of library service. The method is based on the belief that if the people of a parish had the opportunity to experience good library service, they would recognize its value and be willing to support the service after a year's demonstration. In almost every case this proved to be true.

Most of the expense of the year-long demonstrations was borne by the State Library. Prior to the passage of the Library Services Act of 1956, the

local governing body made a more substantial contribution to the cost of operation. After that time the local contribution was reduced, but a small amount was still required in the belief that even a token carried a commitment from the Police Jury.

That most Louisiana public libraries are organized as parishwide systems can be attributed to two things: the demonstration method and the Louisiana law governing parish and municipal libraries (Louisiana Revised Statutes 25:211). In the 64 parishes there are 65 public libraries. Sixty of these are parishwide systems; one is a three-parish consolidated system; one is a bi-city library in a parish without parishwide service; and three are independent city libraries in parishes with parishwide systems.

LIBRARY SYSTEMS

In 1969 when the establishment of public libraries in every parish in the state was completed, Louisiana librarians turned their attention to new methods of improving service. The major recommendation of the Humphry survey[5] was the organization of library systems consisting of groups of libraries within a defined geographical area working together for the improvement of library service to all residents of the area. (See Map Designating Library Systems, Attachment III).

The Louisiana Library Association committee appointed to study the Humphry recommendations endorsed the organization of library systems, but suggested that more study and experience were needed before this pattern could be applied. Following the demonstration method used successfully in the establishment of parish libraries, the State Library agreed to conduct a

two-year pilot system to test and evaluate the program. All officially designated system areas were given the opportunity to apply for a grant following Conditions and Guidelines approved by the study committee. (See Conditions for Qualifying for a Two-Year Pilot Library System Grant, Attachment V, and Guidelines for Developing an Application for a Pilot Library System, Attachment VI).

In April, 1970, the initial grant was made to the Trail Blazer Pilot Library System of Northeast Louisiana serving 13 parishes with a population of 344,421. The member libraries total 16, including 13 public and three academic libraries. The major objectives of the system are: (1) to establish a reference center; (2) to strengthen the book collections of member libraries; (3) to upgrade professional salaries; (4) to inform staff and public of advantages and opportunities offered by the system; and (5) to develop local history collections in member libraries.

The pilot period was successfully completed in December, 1971, and all member libraries agreed to continue participation. In her report of an in-depth evaluation of the pilot system, Mrs. Phyllis Dalton, Assistant State Librarian of California, concluded that the system was successful in improving library service in the region, but recommended a higher level of service to provide maximum benefits to the patrons of all member libraries.[6]

On the basis of success in the first pilot system, a second such system was funded by the State Library in October, 1971. The Green Gold Pilot System of Northwest Louisiana includes eight parish, three academic and two special libraries and serves a population of 418,318. The services of the Green Gold System closely resemble those of the Trail Blazer System,

with one exception. Programs are being developed to promote reading and library use in accord with such current national goals as the Right to Read.

The two systems linking 21 parishes across North Louisiana are granting reciprocal borrowing privileges and exploring other means of cooperating.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

There are 32 separate campuses or facilities where formal post-secondary programs are offered, and which maintain libraries. Of these, 19 are publicly supported and 13, privately supported.

Publicly supported:

Louisiana State University System	
4-year campuses	2
2-year campuses	3
Medical schools	2
Southern University System	
4-year campuses	2
2-year campuses	1
Other state universities	
4-year campuses	8
2-year campuses	1

Privately supported:

Tulane University	
Main campus	1
Medical school	1
Other private colleges and universities	
Liberal arts	8
Theological seminaries	3

All publicly supported institutions are under the supervision of the 11-member State Board of Education, elected by the people, except Louisiana State University and its seven campuses which are administered by a 15-member Board of Supervisors, 14 appointed by the governor, and the governor himself, ex-officio. Increasing student enrollments, expanding graduate programs, and growing requirements for physical facilities led to the establishment in 1968 of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education made up of 13 members appointed by the governor and one designee each from the State Board of Education and the Louisiana State University Board of Supervisors.

In January, 1972, the council submitted to the governor and members of the legislature a *Master Plan Toward Balanced Growth in Louisiana Posthigh School Education: Quantity and Quality.*[7] One of its major recommendations is the establishment of a single governing coordinating board--to be called the Board of Regents--for all public institutions of higher education in Louisiana. The plan for implementing this recommendation is now under consideration by the legislature.

Academic libraries are operated as integral parts of their parent institutions and their financial support is part of the total budget of these institutions. In 1970 the total academic library operating expenditure (including that of private institutions) was $7,968,994. Their book collections totaled 5,832,504 volumes, and they received 59,273 periodical and newspaper titles.[8]

While academic libraries in Louisiana are not completely adequate to meet the curricular requirements, their collections constitute a significant resource for interlibrary cooperation. The success of system development in the state will be related to the involvement and commitment of academic libraries.

Participation by academic libraries in Northeast and Northwest Louisiana in the Trail Blazer and Green Gold systems has been 100 percent, and they have made a marked contribution to the system reference and interlibrary loan service. In addition, one academic library, Louisiana Tech University at Ruston, has opened its doors for direct loan to all residents of the 21 parishes in both systems.

In response to the need for fuller use and more accessibility to the library resources, the Academic Library Section of the Louisiana Library Association, in Fiscal 1972, applied for and received from the State Library a small planning grant to determine methods and procedures for the effective use of these resources by all types of libraries. The report from this group will be a major source of input for the revision of this long-range program.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

As in the case of academic libraries, school libraries are part of a larger administrative structure. The authority for Louisiana's public school operation rests with state, parish, and municipal school boards.

The position of Supervisor of School Libraries in the State Department of Education was established, and the first person appointed to the job in 1929. There are also 21 professional librarians serving as parish school library supervisors or librarians of parish media centers. These persons provide a focus for attention to school library planning and development.

In the 1970-71 school year, there were 1,410 public schools in the state, 1,250 of which had central libraries. In addition, there were 459 private schools with an unknown number of central libraries.[9]

School library expenditures (salaries, library materials, and supplies) in 1970-71 amounted to $12,764,816. At the end of the same school year, their book collections totaled 8,844,050, or an average of 10.6 books per pupil.[10]

In recent years most school systems, 63 of the 66 to be exact, have established materials or media centers which perform a variety of functions.

They serve as central sources of all instructional materials, both print and audio-visual; professional material; and audio-visual equipment. Centralized ordering and processing of library materials and reproducing of visual materials are also performed by numerous centers.

Federal funds--especially Elementary and Secondary Education Act, National Defense Education Act, Higher Education Act and Education Professions Development Act--have helped to improve school library services in the following ways: additional print and non-print materials to support and enrich curricula programs and to fill gaps in collections; employment of professional and paraprofessional personnel at the school and parish levels; establishment of parishwide media centers; increase in the number of centralized elementary school libraries; and provisions for in-service education for library/media personnel.

Since school libraries do not function as independent units of service, and since they exist to serve the educational unit of which they are a part, the school librarians participating in the study of the Humphry survey did not approve full system membership for school libraries. To establish liaison, they suggested inviting representatives of other types of libraries to regular meetings of school librarians and administrators at the system level.

On the other hand, one of the conditions for qualifying for a system grant (See Conditions for Qualifying for a Two-Year Pilot Library System Grant, Attachment V) is that member libraries agree to invite school library and administrative personnel to regular quarterly meetings of the Executive Council. Although neither the recommendation nor the condition has been fully implemented, there has been a limited but useful exchange in search of better use of resources to serve students of all ages.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

According to the latest count, there are 52 independent special libraries in Louisiana, some publicly and some privately supported. Twenty-nine of these are located in two system areas: 17 in Southeast and 12 in Capital. These figures do not include the subject departments in the state, academic, and public libraries, which are a rich source of much specialized material. Special libraries with their varied collections, ranging in subject matter from medicine to foreign trade, have a very important role to play in the improvement of library service in the state. Nor is the street one-way. The clients of special libraries often have needs that extend beyond the scope of their library's responsibility, and they must turn to other libraries to provide what is lacking. For these reasons the participation by special libraries in the Green Gold Pilot Library System and in planning in other system areas is most encouraging.

LIBRARY EDUCATION

The School of Library Science at Louisiana State University, the only institution in the state that grants a Master's degree in librarianship, was established in 1930. It is accredited by the national accrediting body, the American Library Association.

There are 12 colleges and universities, 10 public and two private, that offer library instruction at the undergraduate level only. The number of hours offered ranges from the minimum 18 hours required for certification as a school librarian to 33 hours offered by Louisiana Tech University. In the spring

of 1972, Northwestern State University inaugurated a Master of Education degree in School Librarianship to prepare students as librarians for elementary and secondary education institutions. Thirty-six hours are required to complete this program.

A two-year library technical assistant program is offered at Delgado Vocational-Technical Junior College in New Orleans.

Through the years the Louisiana State University School of Library Science and the Division of Continuing Education (formerly the General Extension Division) have cooperated with the State Library to offer workshops and institutes on various phases of library administration for public librarians. With National Defense Education Act and Higher Education Act Title II-B funds, Louisiana State University conducted a series of outstanding institutes for school librarians between 1965 and 1969. In recent years other state universities have offered similar institutes.

NEEDS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

PERSONNEL

Needs

The Louisiana Advisory Council on Libraries agrees with the National Advisory Commission on Libraries that one of the objectives for overcoming current deficiencies is "to provide adequate trained personnel for the varied and changing demands of librarianship."[11] Louisiana urgently needs a comprehensive program to upgrade the skills of all library personnel. One way to meet the need is the provision by the State Library of a coordinator to assist in the planning and implementation of programs for continuing education and self-development at all levels. The efforts at in-service training in the past have been well received and pronounced "helpful," but they have been too infrequent.

Thirty-one of the 62 parish and regional libraries have only one staff member (the administrative librarian) with a Master's degree in library science, or its equivalent.

Eight librarians who are administering parish libraries have had less than three years of library experience. Twelve parish library administrators have only undergraduate library education. These persons need--and want--the opportunity for self-development as well as practical help and counsel on the job of running a library.

Providing the opportunity for in-service training to the professional staff is admittedly important, but equally so is providing the opportunity for

continuing development of the assistant with no professional training who mans the bookmobile and the branch library. He is the library to the public he serves, and he should be provided with the opportunity to take courses that will not only give him the needed help and information to do a better job, but also inspire him with pride in his work and make him aware that he is part of the total library program in Louisiana. One might wonder why this kind of training is not undertaken by the parish librarian. Regrettably, this area is neglected, not because of lack of interest and lack of recognition of the need, but because of the librarian's lack of time and, in some cases, his lack of expertise.

It should be recognized that continued upgrading of the staff is a need of all types of libraries. There are workshops and courses that should be planned to meet the requirements of staff members in the academic, public, school, and special library--for example, a workshop on government documents, a course on library management.

Library personnel need special training in areas such as service to the disadvantaged. Opportunities should be provided for staff to secure this kind of training through participation in workshops and through observation of meaningful programs in action.

Louisiana's trustees have made a significant contribution to the state's library program, and they deserve, just as library personnel, the opportunity for "on-the-job-training," in order to do an even better job for the libraries they represent. Although some training has been provided in the past, such as annual district meetings and the annual meeting of the Trustees Section of the Louisiana Library Association, more carefully planned and regularly scheduled opportunities should be available.

No matter how many books and films, how many functional buildings, how many streamlined bookmobiles are owned by the library, without competent, knowledgeable, and eager-to-serve personnel, the library cannot be effective.

The people who serve Louisianians in Louisiana libraries should have top priority in any plan for library improvement and development. Therefore, Goal I is:

Goal I

To enhance the usefulness and effectiveness of library personnel at every level of service.

Program Objectives

1. To provide continuing education at the state and regional level, for library personnel in all fields, with the Louisiana State Library, the State Department of Education, the Louisiana State University Library School, and other library training institutions cooperating by:
   a. Providing reference correspondence course by January 1, 1974, for nonprofessional public library staff in those five system areas in which the course has not been given;
   b. Conducting at least one reference and interlibrary loan workshop for staff in each system area by June 30, 1974;
   c. Providing government documents workshops in North and South Louisiana by June 30, 1974;
   d. Continuing to conduct an annual conference for administrative librarians of public libraries covering current concerns such as the Right to Read effort, public relations, and so forth.

e. Developing within each library system, during the second year of the pilot program, a plan for continuing education of the staff to meet the specific needs of the system area and of its professional and nonprofessional staff;

f. Providing a State Library staff development program to meet needs of both clerical and professional staff through regularly scheduled staff meetings, released time for professional reading regularly scheduled, opportunities for more frequent contact between staff in Readers' Services Department and other Louisiana librarians, in-state and out-of-state workshops, and visits to libraries and other institutions outside the state to gain information that will be useful in State Library programs;

g. Assisting public librarians in the state to develop special competencies in outreach programs and a knowledge of materials suitable for use with the disadvantaged and the racial minorities through participation in state and out-of-state workshops and through observation of successful programs;

h. Cooperating with the Southwestern Library Association in programs of continuing education for library personnel.

2. To provide in-service training for public library trustees by:

a. Organizing the trustees in the southeast district by July 1, 1973;

b. Continuing the annual district trustee meetings, with emphasis on providing programs that meet trustee needs and intensifying efforts to secure increased attendance of local and state officials as well as trustees;

c. Conducting annual orientation sessions at the State Library for newly appointed trustees;

d. Scheduling biennial visits of a State Library consultant with local library boards.

Implementation

1. The State Library will employ a consultant to give full time to the planning, coordination, and evaluation of continuing education. The consultant will work with all appropriate agencies and institutions to assure opportunities for the self-development of library personnel and trustees. The State Library will add to its staff another general library consultant who will be available to public library staff and trustees for advice and counsel.
2. The State Library Processing Center will be continued and expanded, as feasible, in order to release the staff of local public libraries for services to the public, thereby increasing the man-hours available for improving the library's services.

NEEDS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

LIBRARY MATERIALS

Needs

The collections of only 13 out of 62 parish and regional libraries meet recommended Louisiana standards in terms of numbers of volumes. (See Recommended Size of Book Collections in Public Libraries, Attachment IV). School library collections fall short of state and national standards also. Forty percent of Louisiana's school libraries do not reach the standard of 10 books per student. Adequate information is not currently available for a comparison of academic library collections in Louisiana with the national standards of 1959. To quote from Rogers' *University Library Administration*: ". . . national library standards are useful. No national standard yet exists, however, for judging the quality of a university library."[12] This statement is true of the public, school, and special library as well.

Because no library can be or should be self-sufficient, a better utilization of existing resources must be achieved. "Librarians working together, sharing their services and materials, can meet the full needs of their users."[13] The marshalling of library resources and the fostering of the cooperative and coordinative use of these resources is of primary concern to any group planning for improved services. The public should not be inhibited by the kind or the location of the library. A person should be able to get the book or the information he needs wherever he happens to be.

The public--and librarians--need to know what is available--and where. The *Louisiana Numerical Register*, the beginning of a statewide Union Catalog based on Library of Congress catalog card numbers, for example, is helping to meet this need. The long-range program calls for an expansion of the Register and the continuing development of the Louisiana Union Catalog for better use of present collections. Librarians have a responsibility to publicize their collections--to make known to the public the valuable and useful materials that are available. The public should expect--and receive--prompt service. The telecommunication network is helping to meet this expectation.

It is essential that those responsible for planning be concerned with getting maximum use of the library materials presently in libraries, and with eliminating all unnecessary duplication. Therefore, Goal II in Louisiana's long-range program is:

Goal II

To provide the public with enriched library materials and to assure more productive use of these materials by all feasible cooperative means.

Program Objectives

To assure maximum use and to avoid unwarranted duplication of library materials:

a. At the regional level (within a specifically designated geographical area) through the establishment of five additional two-year pilot library systems by July 1, 1977, with the metropolitan library in each area serving as the library center and all types of libraries

as members of the system. (See Conditions for Qualifying for a two-year Pilot Library System Grant, Attachment V).

b. At the regional and statewide level through the expansion of the *Louisiana Numerical Register* (a computerized list of the holdings of the libraries by Library of Congress card number) to add the holdings of the library systems as established, and to add by July 1, 1977, the holdings of all libraries in the state that can be represented by Library of Congress card number.

c. At the regional level through annual planning and development grants to those areas without library systems, with the metropolitan library in each area coordinating the activity and all types of libraries participating. (See Conditions for Qualifying for a One-Year Regional Cooperative Project Grant, Attachment VII).

d. At the statewide level through a planning and development grant to academic librarians, in Fiscal 1973.

e. At the statewide level through the improvement of library materials at the State Library by adding not fewer than 20,000 books and 200 films annually, and through the upgrading of the staff by adding one additional reference librarian in Fiscal 1974.

Implementation

1. A broadly representative state committee, in cooperation with the Southwestern Library Association, will explore every ramification of the MARC (Machine Readable Cataloging) for the benefits and direction it can provide.
2. Appropriate leadership in the State Department of Education and the State Library will develop formalized arrangements to effect closer working relationships among school and public library personnel at the local, system, and state

level, so that use of resources by school students can be coordinated more meaningfully, by June 30, 1974.

3. The Executive Council of each system will develop a plan for the cooperative acquisition of library materials among member libraries, by June 30, 1973.
4. The Planning Committee of the Academic Section of the Louisiana Library Association will develop a plan for the cooperative acquisition of little-used but vastly important research material among all academic libraries in the state, by June 30, 1974.
5. The State Library will develop a book selection policy to be coordinated with the cooperative acquisitions programs of library systems and academic libraries in the state, by June 30, 1974.
6. The basic telecommunication network for all public and academic libraries--TWX, IN-WATS, and the State Centrex System--will be continued.
7. Through the Louisiana Union Catalog, an inventory of all books and pamphlets about Louisiana or by Louisiana writers, and the determination of the location of copies in the libraries of the state, will be continued.
8. An information program to publicize and dramatize the resources of Louisiana libraries will be conducted in Fiscal Year 1974.

NEEDS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

SERVICE TO THE DISADVANTAGED

Needs

In its *Policies on the Administration of LSCA Funds*, the Ohio State Library defines disadvantaged persons as those "who have educational, socioeconomic, cultural, or other disadvantages that prevent them from receiving the benefits of library service designed for persons without such disadvantages and who for that reason require specially designed library services. The term includes persons whose needs for such special services result from poverty, neglect, delinquency or cultural or linguistic isolation from the community at large."

This definition is also applicable in Louisiana where low income, education, and employment levels may be cited as indicators of the need for more meaningful service to the disadvantaged. According to the 1970 census,[14] 932,671 persons, or 26.3 percent of Louisiana's population, have an annual income less than the poverty level. The poverty threshold used ranged from $1,487 to $6,116 depending on sex, marital status, and place of residence. By comparison to the incidence of poverty in the United States (12.3),[15] the Louisiana figure is high.

According to the census report, poverty status is accorded to 364,475 white persons and 565,522 blacks in the state. In percentage terms 14.7 percent of the white population and 53.2 percent of the black population fall into the poverty catagory.

The per capita personal income in the state is a further indication of poverty. In 1970 this figure for Louisiana ($3,049) was below that of the Southeast region ($3,195) and the nation ($3,921).[16] In three of the six metropolitan areas in the state, the per capita personal income is below $3,000 and in the other three it is only slightly above.[17]

The complete educational statistics collected in the 1970 census have not yet been released. The 1960 census reveals that the number of functionally illiterate in Louisiana totaled 348,745, or 21.3 percent, the highest in the country. The term "functional illiterate" is commonly used to denote a person 25 years and older who has completed fewer than five years of school.

Since that time the State Department of Education has conducted an all-out campaign to test those persons classed as functionally illiterate. Any person who scored at the sixth-grade level has been removed from the illiteracy rolls. As of May 24, 1971, 68,653 had been removed by this method, reducing the percentage of illiterates in the state to 17.1.[18]

Another measure of educational achievement is the number of median school years competed In 1970 the median school years completed by Louisianians 25 years old and over was 10.8[19] compared to 12.2 for the United States.[20]

In 1971 the total unemployment for the state was 91,258 or 6.6 percent of the civilian work force of 1,382,700. This is in excess of the national rate of 5.9. A check of the record for the past five years reveals that this situation has prevailed consistently, usually by a larger margin.[21]

Although Louisiana public libraries have attempted to serve persons at a low economic and educational level, especially through extensive bookmobile

service in the rural areas, until recently no concerted effort has been made to bring library service to these people in a useful, beneficial form.

In Fiscal Year 1972, with a grant from the State Library, the New Orleans and St. Bernard public libraries inaugurated Project Jericho, dedicated to breaking barriers to library service. In a six-month planning period preceding the project, these libraries identified three barriers. In priority order they are: (1) language barrier affecting the Hispanic population; (2) mobility barrier affecting the elderly citizens; and (3) educational and economic barriers affecting the black population. Because the grant is small, only the first priority is being given near adequate service.

In Northwest Louisiana the Green Gold Library System is cooperating with the Right to Read effort by bringing a series of plays to children throughout the system. It is also developing plans for library service to be given from a neighborhood center being constructed with Housing and Urban Development funds in an all-black neighborhood. The library in the center is being partially funded and completely stocked by the Shreve Memorial Library.

In Northeast Louisiana the Trail Blazer System is studying and developing plans for service to the disadvantaged, especially in rural areas. Eight of the 13 parishes in this system were classified in June, 1970, as redevelopment parishes (those in which the average family income is less than $3,000) by the United State Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration.[22]

Since librarians are lacking in the expertise to design the special services required by the disadvantaged, it seems necessary that librarians consult the disadvantaged about their needs and how the library can help to meet them. In the words of a member of the Advisory Council, "Ask people who know, people who need the service."

One of the most common characteristics of the disadvantaged is a poor educational background. This indicates the need for a special type of library material, preferably high interest, low comprehension. Only recently have such materials been produced in any quantity. They should be identified and brought to the attention of the librarians of the state.

By participating in an effort to raise the economic and educational level of its citizens, Louisiana libraries can contribute to an improvement in their quality of living and general well-being; therefore, Goal III is:

Goal III

To develop programs that will provide meaningful library service to the urban and rural disadvantaged and to racial minorities with special needs.

Program Objectives

1. To locate the urban and rural disadvantaged and racial minorities concentrating on the metropolitan areas and parishes in which the average family income is less than $3,000, to consult with them, to assess their needs for library information and services.

Implementation

1. State Library consultant will identify and locate the disadvantaged and racial minorities by:
   a. Studying and analyzing as published the economic data collected in the 1970 census and any other such data available.
   b. Consulting with the rural sociology departments at the state universities.

c. Consulting with state and parish departments of public welfare and other agencies working with disadvantaged.

d. Consulting with the community action agencies in the metropolitan areas.

e. Consulting with local library administrators and trustees.

2. To consult with the urban and rural disadvantaged to assess their needs for library information and services and to involve them in planning and implementing special services to meet their needs.

2. State Library consultant will work with the local libraries to explore the best methods of achieving this involvement.

3. To develop library information and services to the disadvantaged through grants to library systems and other libraries not yet affiliated with systems.

3. The State Library will:

a. Require in the conditions for qualifying for a library system grant the inclusion of a plan for service to the disadvantaged.

b. Earmark a specific amount for this purpose in the system grant.

c. Make small grants, based on plans developed locally, to parish libraries not yet affiliated with a library system.

4. To identify special types of library materials useful to persons with little education and to call them to the attention of local librarians.

4. a. State Library consultant, with the cooperation of the acquisitions librarian, will search lists and catalogs of library materials from publishers, producers and other libraries; visit convention exhibits where such materials are displayed; and develop an information file for the benefit of local libraries.

b. The State Library Films and Recordings Department will continue to consult with community, religious, educational, and recreational groups to identify and to program materials for use with the disadvantaged and racial minorities of all ages.

NEEDS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

SERVICE TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Needs

Louisiana's blind citizens have had library service available in the state since 1932. The New Orleans Public Library was among the first to be designated by the Library of Congress to serve as a Regional Library in the National Books for the Blind Program. This function was assumed by the State Library in 1958, and, even before the advent of the Title IV-B program, funds from the Library Services Act were dedicated to improving the level of service to those with severe visual impairment.

Hundreds of spoken word recordings from commercial catalogs were acquired to augment the materials supplied for the federal program. Recognizing the important potential of magnetic tape recording as the most promising means for attaining a level of library service for the blind comparable to that available for the sighted, a local volunteer program was initiated by the State Library as early as 1960. Books of particular interest to Louisiana blind people were produced on tape; these were previously available in no other usable form.

In 1967, the first year of the Title IV-B program, seven area representatives demonstrated in a three-month pilot project the vital necessity for a continuing case-finding effort in any successful library program for the handicapped.

When Talking Books produced by the Library of Congress for the blind could finally be offered to people with other disabling handicaps, nationwide

studies indicated that the eligible potential increased from three out of each thousand population to 15.

Louisiana's Regional Library had succeeded after many years in reaching 15 percent of the state's estimated 10,000 legally blind. In only five years of the expanded program, the number of handicapped readers served has doubled, but of the new, five times greater potential, this accounts for no more than 6 percent.

Congress has provided the means for greatly extending the book resources on phonograph discs and magnetic tape. The State Library has matched the standards adopted by the American Library Association for staff and facilities, and the postal service carries the books to and from the reader without postage.

The single greatest need now remains to develop effective means for getting the message to that part of the population which by definition is disadvantaged in many of the usual channels of communication. Fifty thousand first need to know what has been created for them in a form that they can use--how they can read again without seeing--know what is being written in today's books and magazines without turning a page.

The median age for this group is in the range of the senior citizen, and mortality and turnover are high. An occasional publicity campaign will not meet the need, but continuing coordinated efforts must be part of the ongoing program.

Recognizing the difficulty in reaching the blind and physically handicapped, the Advisory Council has set as Goal IV:

Goal IV

To reach more effectively and completely with library and information services the blind and physically handicapped of Louisiana.

Program Objectives

1. To utilize all practical means for increasing the percentage of eligible blind and physically handicapped persons served to at least 10 percent during the next five years, and for making known the library services and materials available.
2. To obtain an optimum coordination of effort and resources between the State Library's Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and parish public libraries through seven regional workshops by June 30, 1977.
3. To add to the available resources by promoting local production of useful library materials by volunteers through the addition of 100 titles each year that have not been available before.

Implementation

1. The program will continue to provide a professional staff and the clerical support sufficient to meet the accepted standards for service to the blind and physically handicapped at the state level through:
   a. The loan without charge of spoken recordings or discs and magnetic tape and materials in braille and large print by direct mail, or through those channels most convenient to each individual reader.
   b. The provision of a dependable reference service capable of meeting the information needs of the physically handicapped.

c. The constant surveillance necessary to maintain the fragile recorded materials in complete readable condition.

d. The location and utilization of all available national resources to the fullest extent.

2. In the effort to identify as many as possible of the 50,000 handicapped people who need special reading materials, area librarians (the number needed is not yet determined) will be employed. Moreover the area librarians will provide personal instruction in the use and care of recordings and playback equipment and arrange for the prompt repair or replacement of any defective machines furnished by the federal government.

3. Through regional workshops conducted in the seven system areas, special efforts will be made to encourage and assist all public librarians in developing appropriate supplementary services that can be most effectively provided at the community level. Furthermore the regional workshops will provide another means of enlisting the cooperation of all public and private organizations and agencies serving the physically handicapped, such as nursing homes, medical societies, and rehabilitation agencies for the purpose of making the services known; identifying and certifying eligible persons; and assisting registered readers in communicating their reading requirements. Regional meetings of physically handicapped people, including both those who use the service and those who do not, will be held in conjunction with the workshops, or separately, to determine how effectively the program meets their library and information needs.

4. A qualified specialist will continue to recruit, instruct, and supervise volunteers in a statewide recording project to expand the limited book resources and, particularly, to meet the specialized reading needs of the blind and physically handicapped.

NEEDS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

SERVICE TO HEALTH AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Needs

Authorized by law to provide service to health, welfare, and correctional institutions, the State Library has long recognized the urgent need for such service. Because of the lack of funds and staff, little was done before 1967, when the Library Services and Construction Act was expanded to provide funds for library service to institutions substantially supported by the state. Although the funding for this program has remained at a minimum, considerable progress has been made in extending library service to the residents of these institutions.

The State Library assigned consultant attention, first on a part-time and now on a full-time basis, to work with developing institutional service. Because of the nominal allotment, the State Library chose to work with one institution at a time to establish pilot libraries, following again the plan found so successful in developing public library service. With the cooperation of the individual institution and the state agency responsible for administering the institution, the State Library organizes the library and assists in its administration for two years. The institution contributes approximately 50 percent of the cost of operating the pilot library and assumes full responsibility for operation and financing after the pilot period. The State Library continues to offer advice and consultation; to order, catalog, and process books without charge; and to supplement the institutional collection on special request.

Eligible for assistance under the Act are 33 state institutions administered by three departments and two independent boards. Of these, nine are general hospitals where the patient's stay is short-term and the need for library service is minimal. In the 24 institutions having long-term residents, the total population is 14,300.

To date, libraries have been established in seven institutions--three adult correctional institutions, two large mental hospitals, and two schools for the retarded. In these institutions the population totals 6,000. This leaves 17 institutions with a total population of 8,300 in need of library service. Nine of these institutions with a population of 1,700 have academic programs with accompanying school libraries. These libraries must be improved and expanded to include recreational materials.

Although Library Services and Construction Act funds may be used only in the development of state institutions, there are also local institutions in every parish whose residents are in need of library service. Ways to reach these unfortunate individuals must be explored.

To help residents "serving time" in state as well as local health and correctional institutions make "time serve" them, Goal V is:

Goal V

To continue to support, broaden, and strengthen the total rehabilitation program of the health and correctional institutions of the state by providing and extending library service.

Program Objectives	Implementation
1. To continue the two-year pilot library programs with the objectives of: (a) establishing libraries in one school for the retarded and one mental hospital; and (b) expanding and broadening the existing academic library programs in three juvenile correctional institutions to include materials for recreational and leisure time use. Priority will be given to those institutions where the residents are believed to be able to benefit most from library service and which are in a position to assume the financing and operation of the library on a continuing basis.	1. State Library institutional consultant in cooperation with institution and appropriate state department will make the study and investigation necessary to select the institutions for pilot programs and work with the staff in implementing the establishment.
2. To assist in bridging the gap between the institutionalized person and his community through special programing in institutions and liaison with public libraries.	2. Public librarians in the vicinity of the institutions will be invited to participate in pre-release programs explaining the services of the library and encouraging the residents to use the services of the public library upon release.
3. To provide continuing advice and assistance to established institutional libraries.	3. State Library institutional consultant will: a. Make semiannual visits to institutional libraries. b. Plan and conduct semiannual meetings of the institutional librarians with the meeting place to be rotated among institutions. These meetings will provide for exchange of ideas and experiences and the presentation of instructional programs. c. Issue regular newsletters directed to institutional libraries containing program ideas, new materials, display ideas, vignettes, and so forth.

4. To promote more effective use of State Library resources and services by the residents and staffs of state institutions.	4. State Library institutional consultant will: a. Make or renew contact with state institutions without library service to explain the services of the State Library, using one or more of the following methods: Short slide or filmstrip presentation; Packet containing film, recording, and periodical catalogs; Booklists prepared in cooperation with Reference Department on subjects of interest and concern to institutional staffs. b. Regularly bring to the attention of institutional librarians services available from the State Library, especially new materials of interest. c. Plan orientation session at the State Library for newly appointed institutional librarians.
5. To develop service to the jails, halfway houses, hospitals, and other local institutions.	5. State Library institutional consultant will explore with local public librarians the best way to serve the residents of these institutions, whether it be by bookmobile stops, deposit collections or other methods, and will work with the librarians in developing the service.

NEEDS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

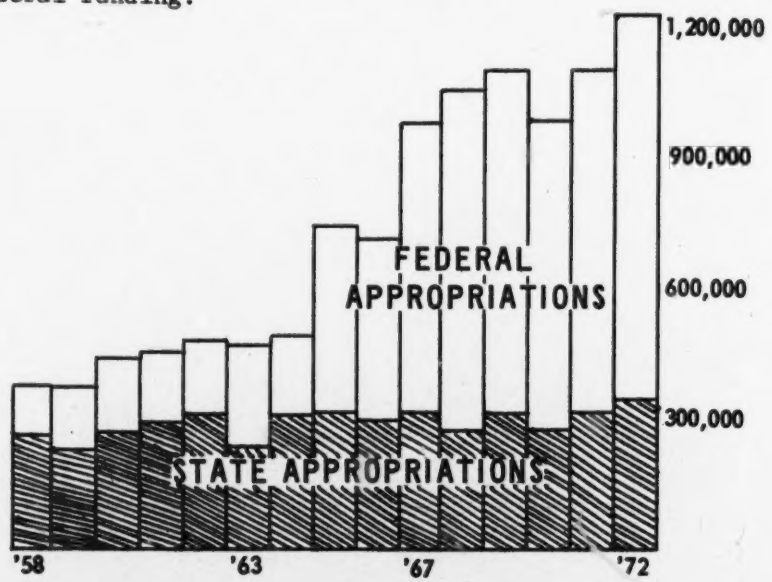
FINANCING

Needs

The State Library annually faces fiscal crises. Past and current token state appropriations, coupled with the yearly threat of reduced federal funds, not only has inhibited the implementation of new, bold plans but has restricted ongoing programs.

During the last 15 years (1958-72) the highest state appropriation in support of services provided by the State Library was $340,994 (for Fiscal Year 1972); the lowest, $267,000 (for Fiscal Years 1959 and 1963). In the same period, the federal government increased its support by more than 700 percent--from $110,170 in Fiscal Year 1958 to $885,475 in Fiscal Year 1972. The present state appropriation is not sufficient to cover salaries of State Library staff--not, at the current salary level, even the number of staff employed eight years ago before federal funds were substantially increased!

The graph below demonstrates the uncertainties and the fluctuations in both state and federal funding:



The intent of the Federal Library Services and Construction Act is to provide funds to supplement, not to replace, state funds for library support. Until the state assumes its fair share of funding, the State Library will never be able to provide the library services Louisianians want and need--and deserve.

Note should be made of the willingness of Louisianians to support their parish libraries, although in many parishes not at the level needed for quality service. Fifty-seven libraries are supported by a property tax voted for library support, two by sales tax, two by annual appropriations from the general fund, and one by both property tax and annual appropriation. The average per capita expenditure of Louisiana public libraries for 1971 was $2.54. Only four of the eight libraries serving a population of more than 100,000 reached or exceeded this average. The other 54 libraries ranged in per capita support from a low of $1.24 to a high of $6.98. The Humphry survey states that: "Per capita support, while not the ideal, is generally used as a basis because of its ease of computation and application."[23]

To quote again from the Humphry study: "Recognized leaders in the library profession as well as the American Library Association itself stress the need for adequate operating budgets for libraries and library systems, not an established figure of per capita expenditure. A high per capita expenditure does not necessarily provide an adequate library budget. It is essential, therefore, to make a case for expending sufficient sums to meet standards promulgated by the profession. The funds for public support of libraries should come from the combined resources of federal, state and local governments. A per capita figure is used in such cases only to institute such financial support. It is essential that any formula be continuously reviewed,

evaluated, and adjusted if warranted, in light of accomplishments and circumstances."[24]

The cooperative and coordinated approach of libraries sharing their services and resources--the system concept--will help to equalize service to all and will assure the taxpayer of maximum use of the tax dollar.

The Humphry survey recommends that state funds be used in the development of pilot library systems, suggesting that the state make initial appropriations in support of the system concept.[25] It is the consensus of the Advisory Council, however, that federal funds should support the two-year pilot system, and that state and local funds provide for the continuation of system service after the pilot program.

The fiscal plight of the academic library is critical. The Louisiana Coordinating Council for Higher Education in its *State Appropriation Formula, 1970,* recommends that a minimum of 5 percent of the total educational and general budget be assigned to the library in each state college or university.[26] Only eight of 18 state-supported academic libraries responding to a recent questionnaire met this minimum.

School libraries have serious financial problems also. Increased funds for materials of instruction are needed. The yearly average of $1.00 for each pupil is not sufficient for the purchase of adequate, quality materials. The first state allocation in 1936 was $1.05 for each pupil. This average has fluctuated over the years from 20¢ to $1.30. Forty percent of Louisiana's schools do not reach the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools minimum standard of $2.50 for each student.

Aware that the state has not assumed its fair share of library support, library leaders, lay and professional, are concerned with raising the level of state funding and have identified as Goal VI:

Goal VI

To improve library service to Louisianians through more adequate state funding for all types of libraries.

Program Objectives

1. To obtain state funding for the continuation and improvement of library systems that would provide at least 50 percent of the annual cost of each system after completion of the pilot program.
2. To raise the current level of state funding (Fiscal 1972) for the State Library by 47 percent to $500,000 in Fiscal 1974 and to increase the funding by 10 percent each year thereafter for a three-year period.
3. To secure for each state college and university library a minimum of 5 percent of the total educational and general budget (for definition of "educational and general" expenditures, see Louisiana Coordinating Council for Higher Education's *State Appropriation Formula, 1970*[27]) no later than Fiscal 1974.
4. To obtain for total school library support an annual minimum of $2.50 for each pupil (the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools standard[28]) no later than Fiscal 1974.

Implementation

The thrust will be four-pronged:

1. A well-planned, intensive public information program presented through the media, using the needs and objectives identified in the long-range program as a vital part of the information campaign, in Fiscal 1973 and 1974.
2. A Governor's Conference, designed to reach a broadly representative lay and official group and jointly sponsored by the Louisiana Library Association and the State Library, in January, 1973, to increase awareness of the present and potential role of libraries in providing educational opportunity for all citizens, and to focus attention on funds needed to help libraries fulfill this role and on the goals of the long range program.
3. Regional conferences in the seven system areas in 1973 as follow-ups to the Governor's Conference.
4. A program to be planned by the Louisiana Library Association, in cooperation with the State Library, for Fall, 1973 and Spring, 1974, to tell the Louisiana library story to all legislators and leaders in the executive branch of government, utilizing personal contacts by the legislators' constituents; collective contacts at meetings of the legislators' constituents, such as meetings of regional trustees, system boards, and public library boards; and resolutions from statewide organizations to all legislators and leaders in the executive branch pointing out critical library needs.

NEEDS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Needs

In spite of the fact that 41 buildings have been constructed, enlarged, or improved and three more are under construction since the inception in Fiscal 1965 of the public library construction program under Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act (23 of these using local funds only), quarters for many of Louisiana's public libraries are still inadequate to meet the needs and demands of good library service. Fourteen of the libraries in the parish seat housing headquarters for the parish system and a central branch are in rented quarters; three are in courthouse or parish office buildings: none of these meet either Louisiana or national standards. Eleven in parish-owned buildings constructed for library use (nine of which were built before 1965) do not meet standards.

In the next five years in the major cities, the New Orleans Public Library will need nine branch libraries; East Baton Rouge Parish Library, three branches and an addition to an existing branch. Shreve Memorial Library, Shreveport, needs a new central branch and headquarters building (the present building is 50 years old) and one additional branch. Presently located in a rented building, Calcasieu Parish Library needs 30,000 additional square feet of space for its headquarters and branch in Lake Charles, preferably in a functional, parish-owned library building. The headquarters and central branches in Alexandria, Monroe, and New Orleans should be adequate for the next five years. Lafayette's new headquarters and central branch will be completed by the end of 1972.

Because buildings should be provided with "space for the full range of library service needed by the area served" and "adequate to fulfill the objectives of the program of service,"[29] Goal VII is:

Goal VII

To provide the physical facilities necessary to develop improved library and information services for all segments of the population.

Program Objectives

With funds available under Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act and local matching funds, to administer a program which will provide each year the construction of at least one public library or the addition to an existing public library. (It should be noted that the Advisory Council made no attempt at this time to identify the physical facilities needed by academic and school libraries.)

Implementation

1. The program will be implemented in compliance with the Library Services and Construction Act (Public Law 91-600) and its regulations (Part 130 of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations), and in accordance with the regulations and policies of the State Library, as set forth in the *Louisiana State Library Construction Project Application (Revised)*.
2. As there are no state funds available for the construction of public libraries, local funds must be used for matching. The parish, municipal corporation, or the parish-municipality must provide 40 percent or more of the cost from local funds, the specific formula to be determined annually when the amount of the federal appropriation is known.

3. "Public library construction" is defined as the construction of new public library buildings and as the expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings to be used as public libraries; and the initial equipment of any such buildings (but not books), including architect's fees and the cost of the acquisition of land.

4. These facilities must serve areas that are without or have inadequate library facilities necessary to develop library services. All such buildings must be used for library service and must be designed for a service growth according to approved library standards.

5. The request for funds must be made by the Library Board of Control and the parish, municipal, or parish-municipal governing authority to the State Library, which approves all applications and is responsible for all projects. A statement of pertinent data that substantiates the need for the requested library facility must accompany the application.

6. The facility must meet standards as set forth in *Standards Statement for Louisiana Public Libraries (1964)*.[30]

7. The public library must be a part of a parish library system except where there is evidence of a cooperative arrangement between the municipal library and the parish library system operating under the laws governing Parish and Municipal Libraries (Louisiana Revised Statutes 25:211) or the Local Services Act (Louisiana Revised Statutes 33:1324).

8. The public library must be a member of the library system if a system is in operation in the geographically designated system area in which the public library applying for a construction grant is located; or the public library must be a participant in any state or federally funded cooperative project in progress in the geographically designated system area in which the public library applying for a construction grant is located.

9. The State Library will provide a building consultant to confer with the librarian, members of the Board of Control, and architect in the planning for and construction of public library buildings.

10. The State Library will apply the following priorities in making grants:

    a. Building for library serving as center for library system or officially designated system area.

    b. Building for library in parish in which the average family income is less than $3,000.

    c. Building for library in parish which has not received prior grant under Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act.

11. All requirements being met and conditions on which priorities are established being equal, the State Library will make grants in the order that applications are approved and local funds are available.

NEEDS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

STUDY AND EVALUATION

Needs

The Humphry survey recommended that "a research office should be established (in the State Library) to conduct studies, both academic and practical, in library problems"; and that "studies should be made in such areas as library management, effective use of personnel, computer operation, systems or operations analysis, metropolitan and rural problems and of the involvement of business, commerce and industry with library information services."[31]

Although no research office has been established, the State Library, recognizing its responsibility to direct and stimulate continuing study and evaluation, has taken some steps in this direction.

As cited in Reports and Studies (Attachment IX), a number of significant studies that have contributed to the development of plans for improved library service in Louisiana have been made--the Humphry survey, the Hefley survey, the Hendricks Processing Center evaluation, the Dalton library system evaluation, the Southwest Louisiana motivation study, and the self-studies at the state and regional level.

The Advisory Council recognizes that it must involve nonusers as well as users of libraries in identifying and meeting needs. The council recognizes also that the base for statewide planning must be even broader than the composition of the council.

Louisiana library planners are keenly aware that the prompt and wide dissemination of the findings of all studies and evaluations is of the utmost importance to the lay, official, and professional sectors.

Because of the vital need for facts, not impressions, in charting the future course of Louisiana library development, Goal VIII is:

Goal VIII

To assure more effective library service through study and evaluation on a regular, frequent schedule; to disseminate the findings of such studies promptly, widely, and appropriately; and to devise ways to make useful the findings of such studies.

Program Objectives	Implementation
1. To evaluate each pilot library system prior to its completion, to continue to evaluate all systems to determine their effectiveness, and to make recommendations for their improvement.	1. An out-of-state surveyor will be employed to conduct the evaluation of each pilot system. The continuing evaluation will be conducted internally by the staff of the system, in consultation with the State Library.
2. To develop standards for library systems to assist in measuring achievement, in Fiscal 1973.	2. Standards for library systems will be developed by representatives from each system in operation and a representative from the State Library.
3. To evaluate the State Library book collection to identify weaknesses, by June 30, 1973.	3. A librarian employed for three months with 520 hours of graduate library school student support will complete the comprehensive evaluation of the book stock, begun in Fiscal 1971.
4. To study audio-visual resources in the state with recommendations on coordination, acquisition, use, and distribution, in Fiscal 1974.	4. This long-needed study will be planned by representatives from all appropriate state and parish agencies with responsibilities for audio-visual services and conducted by a person selected by them. State and parish agencies will include Department of Education, State Board of Health, State Library, and parish media centers.

5. To evaluate interlibrary loan and information and reference services of the State Library to determine their quality and efficiency, in Fiscal 1974.	5. The State Library will employ an out-of-state consultant to conduct the study.
6. To study technical processing in all types of libraries to determine ways to reduce duplication, in Fiscal 1974.	6. A committee appointed by the State Library in Fiscal 1973 composed of representatives from academic, public, and school libraries and the State Library will make recommendations to the State Library as to the dimensions of the study and will suggest names of persons to conduct the study, scheduled for Fiscal 1974.
7. To evaluate all planning and development projects upon completion of the program.	7. Participating librarians will be responsibile for the evaluation, using the instrument for evaluation developed by the State Library.
8. To evaluate each institutional pilot library prior to its completion.	8. The institutional librarian, in cooperation with the State Library institutional consultant, will determine the best method for evaluation of the service.
9. To revise *Standards for Louisiana School Libraries*[32] consistent with those of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, by Fiscal 1974.	9. The State Department and State Board of Education will be requested by the Library Development Committee of Louisiana to effect a revision of the 1966 standards, adopted in 1968.
10. To provide State Library administrative and supervisory personnel with instruction and guidance in the application of modern management techniques, in Fiscal 1974.	10. Specialists in the field of business and public administration will be employed on a consultant basis to apply scientific analysis to the State Library's policies, practices, and problems.
11. To involve nonusers as well as users of libraries in identifying and meeting needs and to broaden the base for statewide planning.	11. The Advisory Council at meetings of the whole council or of the council's Executive Committee systematically will involve persons who, because of their awareness of needs and because of their expertise and knowledge in areas of concern such as service to the physically handicapped, the disadvantaged, and the institutionalized, can assist the council in planning. Furthermore the council and the State Library will encourage this kind of input at all levels of planning.

12. To assure that each study and evaluation will have adequate feedback and the necessary follow-through.	12. Each study and evaluation will include specific suggestions for securing reaction to its contents and for implementing its findings.
13. To encourage Louisiana librarians to become more research-oriented and to motivate them to reach solutions to local problems by looking at what librarians in other states or parishes have done and by researching library literature.	13. The State Library, the State Department of Education, and the administrators of college and university libraries will encourage public, school, and academic librarians respectively to gather facts before making decisions. During Fiscal 1974, in cooperation with the Louisiana State University School of Library Science, the State Library will investigate the possibility of setting up a state-level professional library for librarians of all types. Such a library would provide up-to-date information on problems librarians might face and would serve as an information exchange or clearing house to direct librarians to others in the state who may have had similar problems and solved them.

NOTES

[1]John A. Humphry and James Humphry III, *Library Service in Louisiana: Keeping Pace With Progress in the State* (New York, 1968).

[2]Shirley K. Stephenson, "The Concept of Systems of Libraries with Special Application to Louisiana," *Louisiana Library Association Bulletin*, XXXIV (Winter, 1970), 151.

[3]Humphry and Humphry, *Library Service in Louisiana*, 15.

[4]Ibid., 22,

[5]Ibid., 67.

[6]Phyllis I. Dalton, *Trail Blazer Pilot Library System of Northeast Louisiana: An Evaluation* (Sacramento, 1972), 58.

[7]Louisiana Coordinating Council for Higher Education, *Master Plan Toward Balanced Growth in Louisiana Posthigh School Education: Quantity and Quality* (Baton Rouge, 1972).

[8]Louisiana State Library, *New Directions in Library Service: Twenty-third report, 1968-1970* (Baton Rouge, 1971), Table V.

[9]Louisiana State Department of Education, *Annual Report for the Session 1970-71* (Baton Rouge, 1972).

[10]Ibid.

[11]U.S. National Advisory Commission on Libraries, *Library Services for the Nation's Needs, toward Fulfillment of a National Policy* (Washington, D.C., 1968), 30.

[12]Rutherford D. Rogers, *University Library Administration* (New York, 1971), 289.

[13]Public Library Association. Standards Committee, *Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems* (Chicago, 1967), 10.

[14]U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970. General Social and Economic Characteristics: Louisiana* (Washington, D.C., 1972), 189.

[15]U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1971* (Washington, D.C., 1971), 323.

[16]U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, LI (August, 1971), 31.

[17]Loren C. Scott, Thomas R. Beard, and Jan W. Dugger, *Economic Profile and Personal Income and Earnings Data for Louisiana State Planning Districts, SMSA's and non-SMSA Parishes in Louisiana* (Baton Rouge, 1971), 21-26.

[18]Source: Louisiana State Department of Education.

[19]U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970*, 155.

[20]U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract . . . 1971*, 108.

[21]Source: Louisiana Department of Employment Security.

[22]U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration Map, June 30, 1970.

[23]Humphry and Humphry, *Library Service in Louisiana*, 90.

[24]Ibid.

[25]Ibid., 89.

[26]Louisiana Coordinating Council for Higher Education, *State Appropriation Formula, 1970* (Baton Rouge, 1970), 12.

[27]Ibid., 18-22.

[28]Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, *Standards for Secondary Schools* (Atlanta, 1970-71), 12.

[29]Public Library Association. Standards Committee, *Minimum Standards*, 60.

[30]Louisiana Library Association. Public Library Section, *Standards Statement for Louisiana Public Libraries* (Baton Rouge, 1964), 18-21.

[31]Humphry and Humphry, *Library Service in Louisiana*, 61.

[32]Louisiana State Department of Education, *Standards for Louisiana School Libraries*, Bulletin 1134 (Baton Rouge, 1968).

ATTACHMENT I

LOUISIANA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES

Chairman: Mr. Robert C. Snyder

Secretary: Miss Vivian Cazayoux

1. Mr. Robert J. Blackwell
10313 Jefferson Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70809

2. Mr. Turner Bowen
Director of Adult Education
Central Louisiana State Hospital
Pineville, Louisiana 71360

3. Miss Vivian Cazayoux
Associate State Librarian for
Library Development
Louisiana State Library
P. O. Box 131
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

4. Mr. L. H. Coltharp, Jr.
Chairman
Library Development Committee
of Louisiana
P. O. Box 151
DeRidder, Louisiana 70634

5. Mr. James S. Cookston
Supervisor of School Libraries
Louisiana Department of Public
Education
P. O. Box 44064
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

6. Mrs. Jackie Ducote
Research Librarian and
Public Information Director
Public Affairs Research Council
of Louisiana, Inc.
P. O. Box 3118
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

7. Miss Sallie Farrell
State Librarian
Louisiana State Library
P. O. Box 131
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

8. Miss Frances Flanders
Librarian
Ouachita Parish Public Library
Monroe, Louisiana 71201

9. Mrs. Irving Goldstein
1768 Albert Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71301

10. Mrs. Weldon Lynch
Member
Allen Parish Library Board
404 East Sixth Avenue
Oakdale, Louisiana 71463

11. Mr. T. N. McMullan
Director
Louisiana State University
Library
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

12. Dr. Donald D. Foos
Director
School of Library Science
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

13. Mr. Robert C. Snyder
Chairman
Louisiana State Library Board
1101 Gains Avenue
Ruston, Louisiana 71270

14. The Honorable Dorothy Mae Taylor
Member
Louisiana House of Representatives
2724 Melpomene Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

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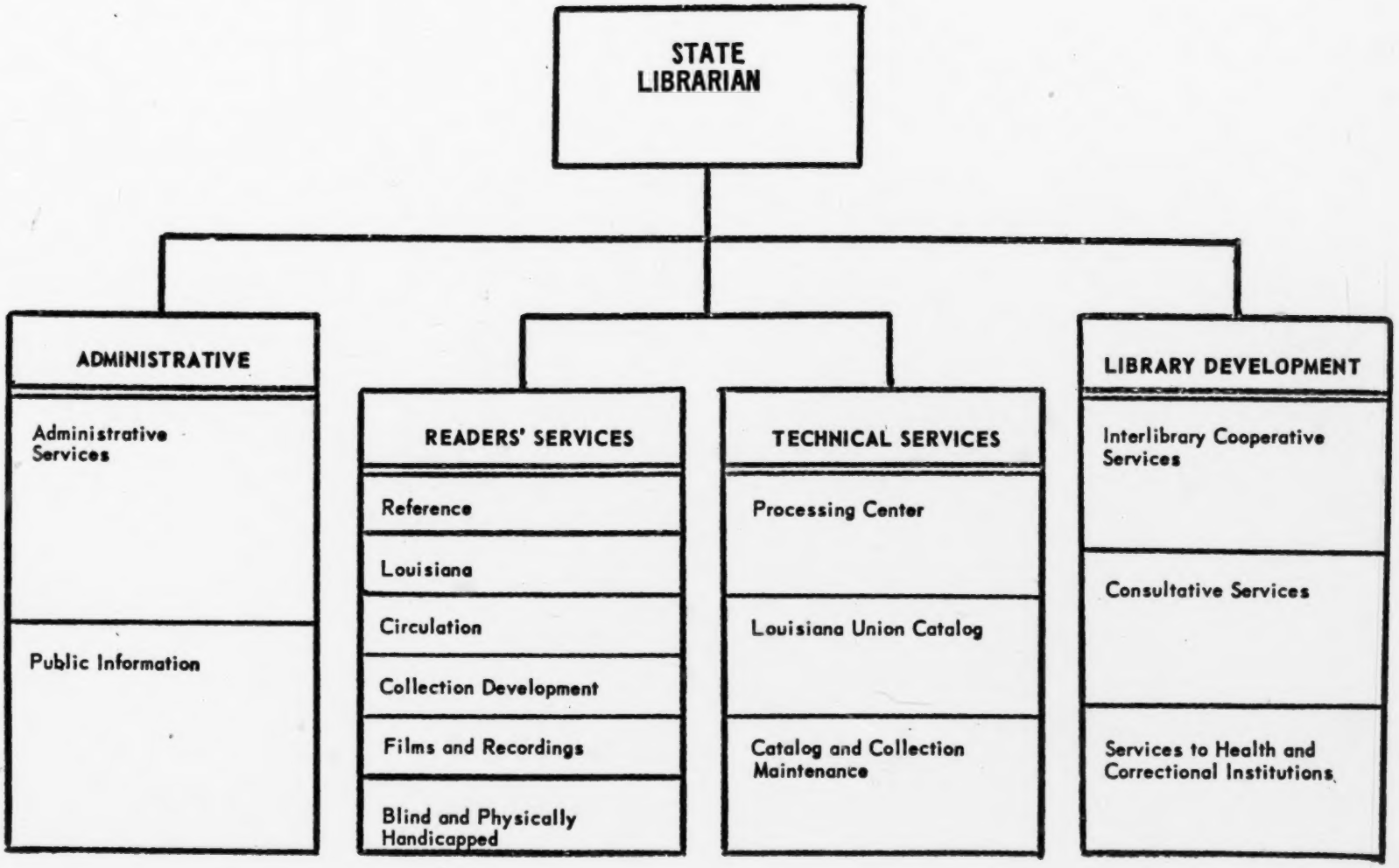
ATTACHMENT II

LOUISIANA STATE LIBRARY
FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION CHART



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ATTACHMENT III
MAP DESIGNATING LIBRARY SYSTEMS

[1]Organized as Trail Blazer Library System April, 1970.

[2]Organized as Green Gold Library System October, 1971.

ATTACHMENT IV

RECOMMENDED SIZE OF BOOK COLLECTIONS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES[1]

Population	Books per Capita
Under 25,000	3 books
25,000-49,999	2 books
50,000-99,999	1½ books
100,000 and over	1 book

[1]Louisiana Library Association: Public Library Section, *Standards Statement for Louisiana Public Libraries* (Baton Rouge, 1964), 18-21.

ATTACHMENT V

CONDITIONS FOR QUALIFYING FOR A TWO-YEAR PILOT LIBRARY SYSTEM GRANT

1. Membership

   a. Public libraries in the geographical area designated as a system

      (1) Membership shall be authorized by direct action of each public library board of control and each governing authority.

      (2) Parish public libraries as well as municipal public libraries may become members of the system. If the library system continues after the pilot program, the municipal public library, in order to qualify for system membership, must become a part of the parish public library.

      (3) At least 75% of the public libraries in the designated geographical area shall be members of the system. The population to be served by the system shall be at least 200,000.

   b. Academic library (or libraries) in the geographical area designated as a system

      (1) Membership shall be authorized by the appropriate official of the academic institution.

      (2) At least one academic library in the designated geographical area shall be a member of the system.

   c. Special and institutional libraries in the geographical area designated as a system.

      (1) Membership shall be authorized by the appropriate official of management of the institution.

   d. No member library shall withdraw from the system during the two-year pilot period.

2. Organization

   a. That public library which has a collection of at least 80,000 volumes and which serves the largest population in the system shall be designated the library center of the system.

   b. The director of the system may be the administrative librarian of the library center or may be another person appointed by the librarian of the library center with the approval of the State Librarian.

   c. The director of the system shall be the chief administrative officer of the system services. He shall serve as a member and presiding officer of the executive council and secretary of the system board of trustees. He shall submit monthly and annual narrative, statistical, and financial reports to the State Library.

   d. The librarian of the library center shall approve expenditures for payment, shall disburse grant funds, and shall maintain all necessary records in accordance with parish, municipal, or parish-municipal financial regulations.

   e. The librarian of the library center shall furnish surety bond with good and solvent surety company "in favor of the State of Louisiana through the Louisiana State Library" for such amount as may be required by law.

f. A separate account shall be maintained for funds allotted to the system by the Louisiana State Library.

g. Executive Council

(1) Each system shall have an executive council composed of the administrative librarians of the participating academic, public, institutional and special libraries.

(2) The executive council shall develop a plan of service for the system and shall be responsible for its implementation. The executive council shall review the plan periodically and at the completion of the pilot program shall submit a written evaluation of the project to the Louisiana State Library.

(3) The executive council shall meet at least bimonthly.

(4) At least quarterly the executive council shall invite to its regular meeting designated school librarians (to assure representation from each parish), school library supervisors, directors of media centers at the parish level, and representatives of library education within the designated geographical area.

h. System Board of Trustees

(1) There shall be a system board of trustees with one representative from the board of control of each member public library who shall be appointed by the governing body upon recommendation of the board of control. In addition, there shall be a lay member representing each member academic, institutional and special library who shall be appointed by the appropriate official of the university, the institution or of management.

(2) The system board of trustees shall meet and organize immediately after their appointment and elect a president and vice-president. The director of the system shall serve as secretary of the system board of trustees.

(3) The system board of trustees shall act in an advisory capacity during the pilot period. It shall appear before governing bodies and other bodies whenever desirable, shall interpret the system concept to the public, and shall promote the services of the system.

3. Services

a. Access

The resources of the library center and all member libraries shall be available for use throughout the system by all other member libraries as well as by individual residents. In the case of use of the resources of the academic and special library by other member libraries as well as by individual residents, the executive council shall adopt a policy recommended by the librarian of the academic and special library and/or the authorized official of the academic institution and of management.

b. Hours of Opening

The library center must be open for service at least 66 hours per week.

4. Staff

The director of the system must be certified by the Louisiana State Board of Library Examiners or must be eligible to take examination and have applied for same.

5. Resources

The public library in which the library center is located shall have a collection of at least 80,000 volumes.

6. Maintenance of public library fiscal support

There shall be available for expenditures for service in each public library from local sources during the fiscal year for which the grant is made to the system not less than the total amount expended for service in each public library from such sources in the preceding fiscal year except when tax collections are less because of decreased assessed valuations.

There shall be available for expenditures for service in the public library in which the library center is located at least $2.00 per capita from local sources during the fiscal year for which the grant is made.

7. Reports

a. Monthly and annual narrative, statistical, and financial reports shall be submitted to the Louisiana State Library by the director of the system.

b. A written report and evaluation prepared by the executive council shall be submitted to the Louisiana State Library upon completion of the pilot program.

8. Application for grant

a. An application for a grant including a budget shall be developed by the executive council of the system and submitted by the librarian of the library center to the State Librarian. This application must be approved by the board of control and governing body of each participating public library and by the appropriate official of each participating academic, institutional and special library. Approval forms will be sent to the librarian of the library center later.

b. The application including a budget shall be approved by the State Librarian with the consent of the State Library Board of Commissioners.

9. Contract

Upon approval of the application including a budget the librarian of the library center shall execute a contract with the State Librarian, specifying the services to be rendered. The contract shall be renewed annually.

10. Accounting

Post audits, as required by law, will be made.

11. Assurance of Compliance

In compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-352) no person shall on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be denied service of the library system or any of its member libraries.

11. Assurance of Compliance (continued)

Any member library of the system which has not filed with the State Library an Assurance of Compliance with the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964, shall do so and such Assurance shall be attached to the application.

12. Continuing fiscal support of system

Should the system program accomplish the objectives stated and result in improved library service for the citizens of the region every effort will be made to secure state and federal funds for the continuing support of the system, the level of support to be determined after the evaluation of the two-year pilot program.

The State Library will require the maintenance of effort described in Point 6 above, and, in addition, will require that there be available for expenditures for service in each member public library at least $2.00 per capita from local sources.

13. Priorities in grant allotments

Preference will be given to the application for a system grant:

a. Which includes all academic, public and special libraries in the designated geographical area.

b. From an area in which the public libraries most nearly reach the standards established in the "Standards statement for Louisiana public libraries."

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Definitions

1. "Designation of systems" refers to parishes grouped geographically in natural trade areas for library cooperation.

2. "Library system" means a group of libraries within a defined geographical area working together for the improvement of library service for all residents of the area.

3. "Library center" means the administrative unit to house the staff required to administer the system, to accommodate the services performed, and to provide an in-depth collection of library materials to permit ready access by the total citizenry of the system.

4. "Membership" in the system means participation in the plan of service developed by the executive council which is made up of the administrative librarians of the member libraries of the system.

5. "Director of the system" means the chief administrative officer who may be the administrative librarian of the library center or another person appointed by the librarian of the library center with the approval of the State Librarian.

6. "Resources" means all types of library materials including books, periodicals, films, recordings, microfilm, etc.

7. "Expenditures for service" includes expenditures for personnel, library materials, binding and supplies, purchase, repair or replacement of furnishings and equipment, and costs necessary for the maintenance of the plant. It does not include capital expenditures which result in the acquisition of or addition to fixed assets, e.g. building sites, new buildings and building additions, equipment (including initial book stock), and furnishings for new or expanded buildings. It excludes income in kind (free rent and utilities, staff members paid by another agency, the value of volunteer staff time, gift books and gift subscriptions to periodicals).

   If funds are saved over a period of years for replacement of equipment (or for the purchase of new equipment), the amount saved during the year under consideration may be counted in the expenditures for service for that year; however, when the total amount is spent during one year (example: for purchase of a bookmobile) only the amount budgeted for that year may be counted in expenditures for service.

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ATTACHMENT VI

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING AN APPLICATION
FOR A PILOT LIBRARY SYSTEM

An application including a budget, developed by the executive council of the system and approved by the board of control and governing body of each participating public library and by the appropriate official of each participating academic and special library, must be submitted for a pilot library system grant. No application form will be supplied. The application should follow the outline below.

1. Objectives of the System

   Describe briefly in general terms the long-range objectives to be achieved through the system plan. List the specific goals to be achieved during the two-year pilot project.

2. Organization

   Describe the responsibilities to be assumed by each type of library. Indicate lines of authority for system personnel and outline duties of each.

3. Selection of Materials

   Describe the manner in which selection of materials will be coordinated throughout the system.

4. Lending of Materials

   Describe the lending policy which will obtain throughout the system, and any uniform regulations which may apply to the entire system. Include a definite statement that materials borrowed from any one service outlet (main library, branch, bookmobile) may be returned without penalty to any other service outlet in the system.

5. Reference and Research Service

   Describe the reference and research service which will be available throughout the system. Indicate the policy and method by which reference questions which cannot be answered in any one service outlet will be referred to an outlet with greater or more appropriate resources.

6. Interavailability of Materials and Information

   Describe the method whereby each participating library may ascertain specific holdings of all other participating libraries. Include a definite statement that material and information contained in any one service outlet will be available on the same basis to all library users in the area served by the system. Describe the method or methods by which materials and information will be transferred from one service outlet to another. Indicate the policy and method by which interlibrary loans will be handled by the system.

7. Access

   Include here a definite statement that all of the services of each library in the system will be available on the same basis to all residents of the area served by the system. Note should be made of exceptions based on policy recommended by the librarian and/or the authorized official of the academic institution and special library.

8. Service to the disadvantaged

Include a statement of plans to initiate and to develop special services and programs designed to serve the library needs of the economically, educationally and culturally disadvantaged. Effort should be made to coordinate the public library program with the program and objectives of other social and educational agencies serving this segment of the population.

9. Describe any of the following system-wide services which will be provided as the result of establishing the system, and which are not described elsewhere in this plan, such as:

a. Programs relating to current national concerns, such as: Right to Read, Early childhood education, Drug abuse education, Environmental control

b. Special subject collections

c. Film collection

d. Filmstrip and slide collection

e. Record collection

f. Art print collection

g. Copying equipment

h. In-service training program

i. Public information program

j. Union list of periodicals

k. Others

10. Staffing

List all personnel who will be engaged in system work only, indicating those who are professional librarians. List all personnel who are engaged in part-time system work estimating for each the amount of time spent in system activities. Identify those who are professional librarians.

11. Physical Facilities

Describe the space, including approximate number of square feet, available for system activities at the library center.

12. Budget

Estimate the funds necessary for the accomplishment of the system services as outlined above for October 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972. Please use attached form.

A budget request for July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973 must be submitted at a time to be specified later.

13. Evaluation

Set forth policies and procedures for an evaluation of the effectiveness of the pilot system.

_____Pilot Library System

Budget for October 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972

RECEIPTS:

Federal Grant..... $

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries..... $

Library Materials..... $

Building and Operating $

Furniture and equipment..... $
(including automotive)

Administrative and Miscellaneous..... $

TOTAL..... $

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ATTACHMENT VII

CONDITIONS FOR QUALIFYING FOR A ONE-YEAR REGIONAL COOPERATIVE PROJECT GRANT

1. Participation

   a. Participation by at least 75% of the public libraries in the designated geographical area is required.

   b. Though not required, participation by academic, institutional, special as well as school libraries is highly desirable.

2. Application

   a. An application for a grant including a budget shall be developed by the administrative librarians of the participating libraries and submitted by the librarian of the library center. This application must be approved by the board of control and governing body of each participating public library and the administrative official of each participating academic, institutional, school and special library. Approval forms will be supplied to the librarians of the library centers later.

   b. The application including a budget shall be approved by the State Librarian with the consent of the State Library Board of Commissioners.

3. Administration

   The project shall be directed and supervised by the librarian of the library center or his designee.

4. Handling of funds

   a. The librarian of the library center shall be responsible for approval of expenditures for payment and disbursement of grant funds and shall maintain all necessary records in accordance with parish, municipal or parish-municipal financial regulations.

   b. A separate account shall be maintained for funds allotted for the regional cooperative project.

   c. Post audits, as required by law, will be made.

5. Reports

   Brief reports, using forms to be supplied, will be required from the librarian of the library center. A final report and evaluation must be submitted to the State Library no later than August 1, 1972.

6. Contract

   Upon approval of the application including a budget the librarian of the library center shall execute a contract with the State Library.

7. Assurance of Compliance

   a. In compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-352) no person shall on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be denied service by any of the participating libraries.

   b. Any participating library which has not filed with the State Library an Assurance of Compliance with the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 shall do so and such Assurance shall be attached to the application. Necessary forms will be supplied upon request.

APPLICATION

REGIONAL COOPERATIVE PROJECT

(To be submitted by September 1, 1971)

Use separate sheet for application covering all points below.

1. Geographic designation of System Area _____

2. Name of Library Center _____

   Address _____

   Librarian _____

3. Participating libraries (list name of library only)

4. Objectives (describe briefly the objectives to be achieved)

5. Brief description of plan

6. Details of plan and procedures for implementing

7. Procedures for evaluation

8. Budget (use form attached)

9. Approval by Boards of Control and governing bodies of public libraries and authorized officials of academic, institutional, and special libraries (form to be attached for each participating library)

10. Assurance of Compliance (form to be attached for each participating library which has not filed such assurance with the State Library)

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REGIONAL COOPERATIVE PROJECT
October 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972
Budget

RECEIPTS:

Federal Grant ..... $

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries ..... $

Library Materials ..... $

Building and Operating ..... $

Administrative and Miscellaneous ..... $

TOTAL ..... $

70

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ATTACHMENT VIII

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF PROJECTS

1. Legality. Is the project authorized by Federal and State laws and local governing authorities - e.g., county, municipal and/or appropriate Boards?

2. Goal-related. Are the project objectives in accord with goals and objectives set forth in the long-range program? To what extent is statewide consensus evident on importance of the project? (State Association, etc.)

3. Feasibility. Does the project have a reasonable chance to succeed? Is there evidence of local commitment to continue the project? Are local and state funds in the offing?

4. Population Served. How many people will have an opportunity to benefit from the project? How many of these are from low-income families? From ethnic groups?

5. Replicability. How significant is the project in terms of applicability in other locations in the state? The nation?

6. Local Management Capacity. What is the competency of personnel and adequacy of facilities to administer the project?

7. Interagency Cooperation. Does the project reflect a concerted approach? Community oriented? Not duplication of effort, etc.?

8. Evaluation. What provisions are made for evaluation? Procedure? Reporting?

9. Capacity to Monitor. Does the State Agency have the ability and time to monitor the project?

10. Political Implications. Is the project free of political bias? Lend to geographic balance of outside benefits to localities?

Suggested by
Miss S. Janice Kee
Library Services Program Officer
U. S. Office of Education Region VI
Dallas, Texas

February 18, 1972

ATTACHMENT IX

REPORTS AND STUDIES

Dalton, Phyllis I. *Trail Blazer Pilot Library System of Northeast Louisiana: An Evaluation.* Sacramento, 1972.

Hendricks, Donald. *The Louisiana State Library Processing Center: An Evaluation.* Dallas, 1971.

Humphry, John A. and James Humphry III. *Library Service in Louisiana, Keeping Pace with Progress in the State.* New York, 1968.

Institute for Advanced Study in Librarianship; Proceedings of the Institute on the Concept of Systems of Libraries with Special Application to Louisiana. Baton Rouge, 1969.

Public Libraries in Louisiana, Statistical Report, 1971. Baton Rouge, 1972.

"Report of the Study Committee on Library Development." *Louisiana Library Association Bulletin*, 32:10-15, Spring, 1969.

Resources in Louisiana Libraries: Public, Academic, Special and in Media Centers. Report of a Survey by Sue Hefley. Baton Rouge, 1971.

Unpublished Reports on File at State Library:

Regional Library Planning Groups, 1971-

Trail Blazer Pilot Library System, 1970-

Green Gold Pilot Library System, 1971-

JERICHO: Breaking Barriers to Library Service, 1971-

Louisiana Numerical Register Committee of the Louisiana Library Association, 1971-

Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative Endeavor, 1971-

Morton, Florrinell F. Louisiana State Library, Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped; A Study of its Professional Services. 1967.

Unpublished Evaluations on File at State Library:

Regional Library Planning Groups

JERICHO: Breaking Barriers to Library Service.